

# Berlin Sends Conditional Acceptance; Trusts Wilson to Save German Honor; Allies Cut Main German Supply Line

## Allies Smash Enemy's Front From Holland To the Aisne

## Haig Sweeps Forward to Within Two Miles of Valenciennes Rail Centre

## French Advance South of Serre

## Americans Fight Way Across Sambre-et-Oise Canal in Argonne Sector

Foch's armies yesterday drove forward steadily along the 150-mile line from the Dutch border to the Aisne despite increasing resistance.

By a new crushing blow east of Cambrai, Haig stormed forward to within two miles of Valenciennes. Allied gains further south put out of action the enemy's greatest lateral supply line in the West, the Valenciennes-Hirson railroad.

On the Flanders front King Albert's Belgians and Plumer's Second Army threw the disorganized enemy back at every point, advanced through heavy storms to within three miles of Ecclou, and forced their way across the Scheldt on a ten-mile front.

The Allies advanced in heavy fighting through the wooded country along the Scheldt, beating back the enemy at critical points and taking prisoners.

Americans aiding the British crossed the Sambre at Oise Canal in force under heavy fire and inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy in his futile efforts to halt the advance on the east side of the canal.

North of Le Sateau repeated German attacks launched against the British positions won Sunday in Amerval were beaten back with heavy losses. Everywhere Haig's forces held their gains.

The French fought the enemy back between the Serre and Oise Rivers, east of St. Quentin, advancing steadily through machine gun fire on the left and wresting the villages of Richcourt and Mesbrecourt from the Germans on the right.

In the Champagne fierce fighting ensued along the French line on the Vouziers plateau, where repeated enemy attacks broke down under a withering fire.

The Americans attacked north of the Argonne, taking the Bois de Rappes and Hill 299.

**British Advance Along the Scheldt; Use Enemies' Guns**

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Oct. 21.—In the region east of Courtrai the Second British army to-day was advancing on a line of three and one-half miles along the Scheldt River. They had gained this line by a great bound forward Sunday.

During the battle which resulted in this gain more than 700 prisoners were captured and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

The Second Army encountered very stiff opposition in places when it resumed its attack Sunday. When the fighting lulled last evening the British had driven a big salient into the German front from St. Louis to Belleghem to as far as the vicinity of Knock and to a depth of about five miles. This morning the British line

## Allies Expected to Attack Turk Capital

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—News is momentarily expected in military circles here of a movement by the Allied forces in Macedonia against the Turkish defenses which protect Constantinople against an attack from the European side.

## Americans in Argonne Take 2 Strongholds

Force Huns From Rappes Wood and Hill 299 Despite Fierce Resistance

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 21 (9 p. m.). (By The Associated Press).—The American attack, though on a comparatively small scale to-day, was entirely successful. The Bois de Rappes and a formidable hill, No. 299, both points of strategic importance, were rushed and cleared of the enemy within three hours, despite unusual machine gun opposition.

The artillery on both sides was fairly active throughout the day, and the aviators were up from early until late, but the infantry action was confined to two local operations.

The advance on the Bois de Rappes began just before noon. The woods were infested with machine guns, which were not entirely eliminated by the brief preparatory shelling. Despite every effort of the Germans, the Americans steadily forced their way ahead, driving the enemy before them, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon were in complete possession of the wood.

**Hill Also Taken**

Hill No. 299 fell almost simultaneously with the Bois de Rappes, which outflanked it. The Germans consequently retired hastily from the height when it appeared that the Americans had been successful in forcing their passage through the wood, but 150 Germans were taken prisoner.

Another minor success for the Americans was the expulsion of the enemy from his last positions in Bantheville Wood. He had hung on to the northern edges of this machine gun stronghold, from which it was possible to direct a harassing enfilading fire.

(Noon).—Immediately west of the Meuse the Americans consolidated their positions overnight despite the activity of German guns of various calibers. In the line straightening process an American battalion captured a little thickets to the east of the Bois de Rappes and several prisoners, including two officers. The prisoners said they believed peace would come soon.

There was considerable enemy troop movement to-day on both sides of the Meuse. Although the day was cloudy there was also much aerial activity.

**Huns Will Dispute Every Foot**

It is the purpose of the German command to dispute every foot of the American advance on the line west of the Meuse and to inflict the heaviest possible losses, German prisoners captured Sunday declared. They added that the Americans in taking over the sector would find more formidable opposition than any place else on the front and would suffer accordingly. A strong German defense was necessary on this sector, they said, because it was necessary to stand firm while the German lines northward to the North Sea were being readjusted.

In the all-American bombing expedition behind the German lines Friday American pursuit airplanes brought down seventeen German machines. Most of the victories have been credited officially. Not one American machine was lost, making the day stand out in the history of American aviation.

**Down Enemy Airplanes**

During the expedition the American machines met and vanquished several enemy formations of thirty-five and forty airplanes each. Among the Americans who brought down German machines Friday are the following: Lieutenant Cleveland McDermott, Syracuse, and Lieutenant Chester Wright, Brookline, Mass., two each; Lieutenant Albert Weatherhead, Cleve-

## French Cross The Danube in Balkan Drive

Austria Threatened on Her Most Vulnerable Side by New Success

## Mittel Europe Is Fading Fast Away

Rumania Has Chance to Redress Past Wrongs by Latest Victories

PARIS, Oct. 21.—French troops have reached the Danube River in the region of Vidin, the War Office announces to-night.

The drive to the Danube by General Franchet D'Esperey's army opens up most important possibilities to the Allied armies.

Weakened Austria may now be attacked on her most vulnerable side, the southern provinces inhabited by the Slavs speaking the same tongue as the Serbians and generally disaffected. The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina undoubtedly would assist the Allies in every way possible.

Across the Danube, too, lies Rumania, smarting under the terms of the Treaty of Bucharest and ready to rise against her Teutonic oppressors.

The Germans can no longer rely on Rumanian grain and Rumanian petroleum, both of which they sorely need.

**Greeks Brave Shellfire To Return to Homes**

SALONICA, Oct. 21.—Greeks from Eastern Macedonia, who were taken from their homes by the Bulgarians and sent to the neighborhood of Kitchovo, Serbia, during the war, are arriving here following their liberation by the Allies. They say that they were forced to construct trenches along the Struma front and were under fire much of the time. Not only the men, but women and children, were under shellfire from the Allied artillery at times.

During the occupation of Greek Macedonia tens of thousands of persons were deported and many of them have died from their harrowing experiences.

**Bavaria Reported Tired of Prussia**

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—There is in Bavaria more acute anxiety over the war situation than in other parts of Germany, according to advices to-day from Berlin.

"The resolution," the dispatch says, "lately voted by the Munich Socialists' Congress, demanding the convocation of a high court for the trial of all personalities, even those of the highest rank, who are responsible for the war, has made a profound impression. There is no doubt concerning the very great discontent in Bavaria respecting Prussia, and many Bavarians desire to promote a schism with that state, which has driven the empire to ruin."

This situation is indirectly attested by a motion, which the Liberal faction of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies thought advisable to make, asking the assembly to affirm that, and the difficulties which the German people now face, Bavaria has no thought of forsaking the cause of the empire.

Rumors current in Munich, according to which the Bavarian government has considered making separate peace proposals, show the extent of the public unrest."

## Karl Will Proclaim Hungary Independent

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—Emperor Charles will issue a manifesto to the Hungarian people soon announcing the independence of Hungary, according to the Budapest correspondent of the "Rhenish Westphalian Gazette."

Hungary, the manifesto will say, is to have economic independence and will maintain her own army and her own diplomatic corps.

## Senate Bill Would Forbid Notes to Hun

Poinexter Urges Congress to Stop Peace Negotiations Till Foe Quits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Poinexter, of Washington, Republican, introduced a joint resolution to-day proposing that Congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany, looking to the granting of an armistice or peace until the German military forces have surrendered unconditionally. It was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution further calls for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the occupation and control by the Allies of such German territory as can be obtained by our military forces until peace negotiations have been concluded.

**Replies to Foes Illegal**

It would declare it unlawful for any official of the American government to answer in any way any note, message or representation from the German government or the German people or from any official representing or purporting to represent them on the subject of peace or an armistice until the German armed forces shall have surrendered. Consultations in progress between party leaders in Germany may have far reaching consequences, according to advices received here to-day from official sources in Europe.

**Willing to Oust Kaiser**

These confidential reports say the German middle classes are taking control, determined to have peace even if it involves complete acceptance of the Allies' terms, including the downfall of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and finally Ludendorff, and the entire military control.

It is not possible to give details, but officials here are prepared to credit the reports, as they are supported by knowledge from other sources that German business interests and landed proprietors who heretofore have been inclined toward pan-Germanism, now fear an uprising of Socialists and the threat of a German Bolshevik.

## Senators See No Immediate Truce From German Reply

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said to-night that while the German government apparently has accepted all the requirements laid down by President Wilson, he did not believe the reply would lead to an immediate armistice.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader and other senators reserved comment until the official text of the reply is received.

"The note appears," said Senator Hitchcock, "to be an acceptance of the President's stipulations. In my judgment, however, it will not lead to an armistice immediately. I think the military authorities will probably make conditions so hard that Germany will hesitate to accept them, and that this will lead to a delay in negotiations over an armistice. In the meanwhile the war will go on."

"As far as the change in the German constitution is concerned, the President's demands have apparently been met, although Germany avoids stating that it was done at the President's request and seeks to give the impression that it was done upon the demands of the German people."

## Hun Generals Halted Quick Reply to Note

Some German Militarists Insisted Country Still Had Chance in Struggle

Holland and Denmark Also Cloud Issue

Danes Ask for 1864 Plebiscite; Huns Would Retreat Through Dutch Territory

By H. W. Smith (Special Cable to The Tribune)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—I am unable to obtain reliable information concerning the statement published here by the "Nieuwsblad," as from Berlin, in explanation of the delay in Germany's reply to Wilson. It is said the delay was due first to the pressure which is being put by the Entente on Holland, and, second, to the reception of a friendly note from Denmark, asking, in accordance with the treaty of 1864, for a plebiscite of the population of Schleswig-Holstein.

Opinion here inclines to the view that any pressure on Holland arises from a demand by Germany that passage shall be granted to its retreating army through Dutch territory. It is reported that the Danish note to Germany has an importance of its own, as it has also reference to Holland, but careful inquiries in quarters in touch with Berlin show that the delay in the reply was more probably due to the momentous success of the element backed by a few generals who still believe that it is possible for the country to resist the demands of the Allies.

**Reports Called Exaggerated**

They declare that the spirit of their army on the West Front has been much improved largely owing to the removal of demoralized troops brought from Russia, that there is no present danger of a complete breakdown, and that it will be time to talk of a peace of surrender when there is. A neutral who has come out of Germany this week tells me that stories as to a shortage of war material have been exaggerated.

Munition works continue to deliver adequate supplies in naval yards especially. Much activity prevails and the various rumors current indicate that hope has not entirely been given up in some circles of the navy. They are taking a hand and showing that Germany is still able to hit back. Not without interest in this connection is a statement of the "Berliner Tageblatt," that Admiral von Scheer, chief of the naval staff, has been taking part in deliberations at Berlin, and that the subjects discussed include U-boat bases, the condition of the high seas fleet and the manner in which Germany's north coast might be affected by a blockade of Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven.

It is obvious that there has been this week a great marshalling of facts and forces for and against, and that admiralty heads as well as those of the army would have to have been heard as to the possibility of the war party in Berlin definitely obtaining the upper hand.

**Thinks Crisis Is Near**

I have already given reasons which make such a thing impossible. The feeling in the country is now such that soon all party boundaries and all lesser interests will be submerged. It is evident from their references to Bolsheviks in their appeal last week that leaders of the Social Democrats fear the situation may soon be beyond their power to deal with.

Scheidemann and some of his nearest colleagues have always been suspected, especially outside of Berlin, of allowing personal ambitions to affect their judgment in their leadership of the party throughout the war, and a majority of Socialists are now being charged with sharing with Bourgeoisie parties responsibilities for all the miseries and disasters in which it is ending.

**Irish Steamship Is Sunk**

Only 13 of 30 on Board Are Reported Saved

BELFAST, Oct. 21.—The Irish steamer Dundalk was torpedoed in the Irish Sea last week. Of the crew of more than thirty only thirteen were rescued.

The Dundalk was owned by the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company.

## Text of German Reply to Wilson

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The text of the German note, as received by wireless, is as follows:

In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of military advisers, and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

The German government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing its details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under the most strict instruction to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

As a fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies:

Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government.

The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the Reichstag.

The responsibility of the Chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stand behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

The question of the President, i. e., with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing, is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

## Foch Acknowledges Debt to Lloyd George

Allies' Military Leader Says Englishman's Insistence Forced Appointment

Messages exchanged by Lloyd George and Marshal Foch on the latter's sixtieth birthday on October 2 were made public yesterday by the British Bureau of Information. The British Premier's message was:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on your birthday. I feel a particular pleasure in addressing you at the moment when the Allied armies under your direction are making formidable a change in the military situation. I do not know whether I should the more admire your marvelous skill as a commander or your indomitable faith in victory which you have shown in the course of this war."

Marshal Foch replied:

"I am greatly touched by your congratulations and thank you sincerely. I do not forget that it is to your insistence that I owe the position which I occupy to-day. The sure sign of the glorious days awaiting our armies is to be found in the perfect unity which exists now between all the Allied forces."

## New Bulgar Leaders Outline State Policy

BASEL, Oct. 21.—M. Malinoff, the new Bulgarian Premier, outlined the programme of the new government before the Sobranje Saturday. Members of the new cabinet were presented during the meeting. M. Malinoff announced that it was his purpose to pacify the country, stabilize the regime and create conditions which will permit the realization of Bulgaria's democratic aspirations.

General Theodoreff, the new Foreign Minister, gave detailed explanations of the policy his department would follow.

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Go to John Muir & Co., 61 B'way—Adv.

## Millions Additional Asked for War Work

Shipping Board Wants \$120,000,000 More—\$2,500,000 to Rebuild Gillespie Plant

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—An additional \$120,000,000 for ship construction, making a total for that purpose of \$3,004,000,000, was asked of Congress to-day by the Shipping Board. The Senate Appropriation Committee was asked to include the increase in the military deficiency bill now under consideration.

The Ordnance Department also submitted an estimate for \$2,500,000 to cover damages caused to outside property through the explosion at the T. A. Gillespie shell loading plant at Niagara, N. Y., on October 4.

Secretary Baker also submitted an additional estimate for \$1,659,921 for miscellaneous items, and the Department of Labor asked for \$1,000,000 to meet additional expenses.

There can be no armistice, it is declared, therefore, until the German retreat has at least reached the German frontier, leaving France and Belgium entirely cleared of the German forces. This would also apply to the occupation of Russia, Northern Italy, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro.

**Teutons Must Move Armies**

So there can be no further peace moves from Washington, if this interpretation is correct, for some little time, or until the German armies have been driven or have fallen back to their own borders.

It is for what may happen then that apprehension exists in Washington to-night. Meanwhile, it is feared, the constant talk of peace may take the heart out of the men in the Allied armies, who have been so successfully thrashing the Germans in France and Flanders, in Macedonia, in Mesopotamia and in Italy.

"No man wants to go over the top and be killed if he thinks that the terms of peace cannot be possibly altered by anything he may do," one man pointed out to-night. "The Germans used this same insidious propaganda on the Italians just before they crushed through the Italian army in that terrible debacle which so disheartened the Allies just after the Russian revolu-

## President Not to Send Any Reply At Present

Fear Expressed That Defeat by Diplomacy Will Supplant Victory by Sword

## General Demand To Stop Parley

Army Officers Say Allies Can Win on the Field by Christmas

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The new German note, purporting to comply with President Wilson's conditions, caused great pleasure in Administration circles, apparently, and consternation everywhere else.

It was reported to-night that the President himself was greatly pleased with the note. Certainly, in other quarters of the Administration there was profound satisfaction. This might have been due to an expressed belief that the form in which the note is couched, "an awkward, left-handed acceptance," as one usually well informed Administration man put it, indicated a condition behind the armies of Germany which forced a step that must have been revolting to the pride of the Hohenzollerns.

But everywhere else in Washington there was genuine alarm over the note. It was feared that a reply might be made that would lead to an inconclusive peace. As on earlier put it, we have passed the "unconditional surrender" stage now, my laying down a set of fourteen peace proposals which the Germans have accepted.

## No Immediate Answer

While no official comment can be quoted prior to the receipt of the official text, it is the impression that the Administration does not contemplate an immediate answer. It is said the Administration does not consider any answer necessary to the denials by Germany that there have been any atrocities. It is further stated that the Administration does not consider any discussion of an armistice necessary until the German armies have actually complied with the President's intimation in his first query, that he would "not feel at liberty" to propose the German offer of an armistice to the Allies while German armies occupied Allied soil.

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